

Parasitic disease protection.

How to protect both your pet and your family.



What are parasites and why do they matter?

- + Parasites are organisms that survive by feeding on animals and sometimes people.
- + Parasites can live in a dog's or cat's blood, gut, or on their skin.
- + They can also spread diseases that can threaten the health of your pet and family.
- + Intestinal parasites can easily be contracted through contaminated dirt or sometimes through other parasites like fleas.
- + Parasite treatments are effective, but not all products are effective against all parasites.

 If treatment is late or missed, or the pet is exposed again, infection can occur.
- + It's important to have your pet tested regularly as recommended by your veterinarian.

Parasite screening is an important part of your pet's regular wellness diagnostics. By identifying issues early, we can help your pet live a longer, happier life.





Helpful tips to help protect your pet and family.

- + Use parasite medications as directed by your veterinarian.
- + To ensure the efficacy of the treatments used, test at least every 12 months or more in endemic regions.
- + Pick up and dispose of your pet's faeces regularly.

- + Wash your hands after exposure to your pet's urine, faeces, soil (gardening), and sand pits.
- + Cover sand pits and play areas to prevent wildlife and other animals from contaminating these areas.
- + Remind children not to put dirt or dirty hands in their mouths.





Ask your veterinarian about:



Faecal testing.

Routine testing detects internal parasite infections that medications may not cover.



Effective treatments.

Your veterinarian will recommend the best approach for your dog or cat.

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Worms can cause infection when dogs are exposed to contaminated soil or faeces that contains eggs or worm larvae. Infection may also spread from mother to

puppies.

Causes of infection

Infectious diseases

Hookworm

Roundworm

Whipworm

Tapeworm

Most common signs of infection

· Diarrhoea or blood in

Pot-bellied appearance

Diarrhoea

faeces

• Pale gums

Poor health

VomitingOr may not show any signs

Poor hair quality

Disease progression if not treated

Failure to grow/thrive

· Severe anaemia

· Weight loss

• Death

Diagnostics

Stool sample and tests, including the following:

- Faecal antigen testing
- · Faecal flotation

Treatment

Deworming Mo medication pro and monthly you preventives

Protection

Monthly parasite control products (available from your veterinarian)

Also remember to pick up your dog's faeces regularly



Infected mosquitoes spread worm larvae from infected dogs to your dog.

Heartworm

- · Mild cough
- Reduced appetite
- Reluctance to move or exercise
- · Weight loss

- Heart failure
- Lung disease
- Death

Blood tests:

- · Heartworm test
- · Chemistry profile
- · Complete blood count

A urine test

Other (depending on initial findings and clinical signs)

Your veterinarian will advise the best treatment

Oral, topical and injectable heartworm preventives

Talk with your veterinarian about including comprehensive parasite testing during your pet's next wellness visit.

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